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Inonotus tramisetifer (*Agaricomycetes*), a new species from India

Harpreet Kaur, Avneet P. Singh* & G.S. Dhingra

Department of Botany, Punjabi University, Patiala 147 002, India
*Correspondence to: avneetbot@*gmail.com

Abstract – A new species, *Inonotus tramisetifer (Hymenochaetaceae)*, is described in association with *Quercus incana* from the state of Himachal Pradesh in India.

Key words – Narkanda, tramal setal hyphae

While conducting fungal forays in Narkanda area of district Shimla, Himachal Pradesh (India), Harpreet Kaur and G.S. Dhingra collected a poroid fungus associated with tree of *Quercus incana*. After comparison of macroscopic and microscopic features (Sharma 1995, Ryvarden 2004, 2005) it has been identified as a new species of *Inonotus* close to *I. cuticularis* (Bull.) P. Karst., *I. farlowii* (Lloyd) Gilb., and *I. munzii* (Lloyd) Gilb., having branched pilear setal hyphae along with monomitic hyphal system and yellowish brown basidiospores.

Inonotus tramisetifer Har. Kaur, Avneet P. Singh & Dhingra, **sp. nov.** Figs 1–10

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Differs from *Inonotus cuticularis, I. farlowii,* and *I. munzii* by its tramal setal hyphae.

Type: India, Himachal Pradesh: Narkanda, on way to Rampur, on living tree of *Quercus incana* Bartram (*Fagaceae*), 13 August 2011, Harpreet 4746 (PUN, **holotype**).

Etymology: The epithet refers to the presence of tramal setae.

Basidiocarps annual, pileate, poroid, effused-reflexed to dimidiate to applanate, solitary to imbricate, up to 4 cm wide, 3 cm in radius, and 1.5 cm thick near base, with brownish orange exuding droplets; abhymenial surface smooth to velutinate, azonate, yellowish white to light orange to brown when fresh becoming glabrous, light orange to bark brown on drying; hymenial surface poroid, grayish yellow when fresh becoming dark blonde to clay brown on drying; pores round to angular, 3–5 per mm; margins obtuse, yellowish white when fresh becoming dark brown on drying, sterile ≤1 cm; pore tubes ≤1 mm

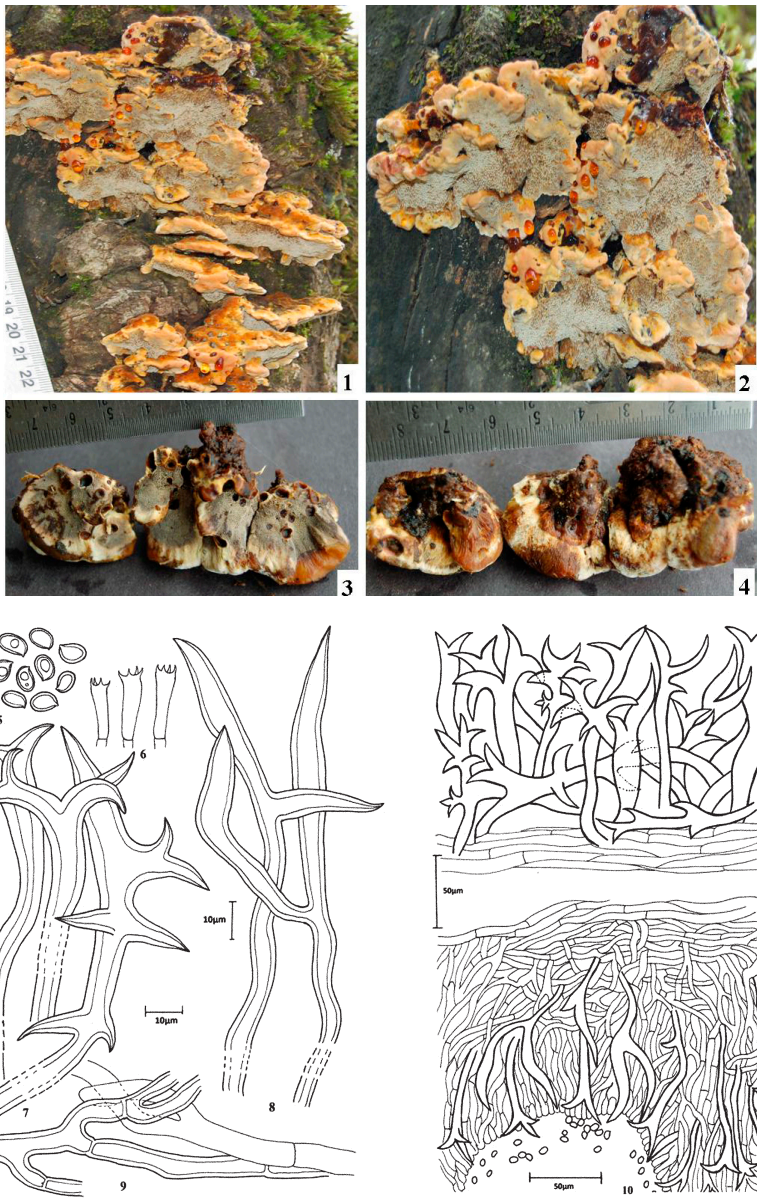

Plate 1. *Inonotus tramisetifer* (holotype). Figs 1–4: Basidiocarps. 1. Association with host. 2. Basidiocarp exuding droplets. 3. Hymenial surface. 4. Abhymenial surface. Figs 5–10: Microscopic structures. 5. Basidiospores. 6. Basidia. 7. Pilear setal hyphae. 8. Tramal setal hyphae. 9. Generative hyphae. 10. Section.

long, entire, brownish orange; dissepiments thin to thick, entire; context ≤1 cm thick, firm-fibrous, brownish orange, upper tomentum delimited by a darker compact layer that is formed by setigerous elements. Hyphal system monomitic; generative hyphae ≤7.1 µm wide, branched, septate, without clamps, thin- to thick-walled, pale yellowish to yellowish brown. Setal hyphae of two types 1) pilear setal hyphae ≤1350 × 11 µm, abundant, monopodial to dichotomously branched, branches with curved tips, thick-walled, dark brown; 2) tramal setal hyphae ≤1300 × 6 µm, abundant, monopodial to dichotomously branched, branches with curved tips, extending into the hymenium ≤19 µm and giving the misleading appearance of hooked hymenial setae, thick-walled, brown to dark brown. Hymenial setae absent. Basidia 13–16.5 × 4–4.7 µm, clavate, 4-sterigmate, without basal clamp; sterigmata up to 2.4 µm long. Basidiospores 5.9–6.5 × 3.5–4.7 µm, broadly ellipsoidal, thick-walled, with oil droplets, yellowish brown, inamyloid, acyanophilous.

Remarks— *Inonotus tramisetifer* is similar to *I. cuticularis*, *I. farlowii*, and *I. munzii,* but *I. cuticularis* and *I. farlowii* differ by their hymenial setae and lack of tramal setal hyphae, and *I. munzii* differs by its duplex context and lack of tramal setal hyphae (Ryvarden 2004, 2005).

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